

THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL 10 NO. 22

BRANDON, MAN. THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1893.

FIVE CENTS



We sell a high art class of Mens' Clothing, fully equal to Custom-Made Garments, possessing a superior finish in every detail of manufacture seldom found in Ready-Made Clothing.

DO YOU WEAR PANTS?

If you don't you are not in the fashion. We have 1,000 Pair all the Latest Materials and in any size. Outing Shirts, Hats Belts, Girdles, galore. Straw, Hard and Crush Hats in Car Lots. In short, with everything a man or boy wants to wear, we are loaded up to our 16 foot Ceiling.

For the Next 15 Days Money does the Talking at
MILLER'S

Men "Can you see through a Ladder?" Bankrupt Sales, Giving up Business and Fire Sales are not in it. During the

Balance of May

BUY AT MILLER'S

Spring and Summer

1893.

J. DAVIDSON, TAILOR,

In thanking his friends for their liberal patronage during the last three years, desires to say that he has on hand an excellent variety of goods suitable for this season's trade which he offers at very low prices. We do business on the small profits and quick return system.

Call and see our goods and get prices.

J. DAVIDSON,

Next Door to C. P. R. Telegraph Office, Rosser Avenue.

MRS. HARDIE

IS GIVING GREAT BARGAINS IN

Millinery

A Magnificent Stock to Choose From.

Butter and Eggs taken in exchange.

FOR SALE.

A SADDLE PONY, young, quiet and well trained. Cost, \$100.00 to \$125.00. J. F. ROBERTS, 124-19, Brandon P.O.

Get your Horse Bills

Printed at the Mail Office.

CITY COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the City Council was held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on Monday evening last. There were present: The Mayor, Alds. Coldwell, Cameron, Merritt, Trotter and Rector. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. Communications were read from J. C. Maitly, representing the Turf Club and recommending that Council purchase the land belonging to Alexander Kelly & Co., and that the C. P. R. portion be secured for park purposes. Referred to Board of Trade.

From D. R. McGinnis, 2nd International Reciprocity Convention.—Referred to Board of Trade.

From A. R. Irwin, referring to entertainment by Brandon Operatic and Dramatic Society and asking for use of City Hall for rehearsal purposes. Referred to order of motions.

From Capt. Masser, re the coming of Commandant H. Booth of the Salvation Army.—Referred to order of motions.

From Mr. George Fleming, of the Y. M. C. A. asking for use of City Hall. Mr. Fleming explained that no light would be required and asked the Council to grant the use of the hall tree of charge. From Sheriff Clement complaining of the condition of the south side of Rosser Ave., near 14th Street. Referred to Board of Works.

From C. E. Miller, re claim for horse and asking Council to vote claim \$170.00 immediately.—Referred to special committee appointed to enquire into this matter.

From J. A. Christie, referring to the acceptance by the Council of the Western Lumber Co.'s tender for lumber for sidewalks. Mr. Christie thought the Council should have given him the contract for the lumber on the ground that he has in other properties.—Carried.

Trotter—Keddy. That the request of Geo. Fleming re use of City Hall, for Sunday afternoon for Y. M. C. A., be granted by paying \$15.00, as rent for same.—Carried.

Roser—Merritt. That the mayor and Alds. Alds. and Coldwell be a committee to communicate with the C. P. R. to get prices and see what arrangements the city can make with them in regard to Park property, and communication from Board of Trade referred to committee above named.—Carried.

Merritt—Rector. That the Salvation Army be granted use of City Hall on the evening of Saturday, and on the afternoon and evening of Sunday, on dates asked for, for sum of \$30.—Carried.

That the mayor be requested to extend the hospitality of the city to the several Dominion Cabinet Ministers and to Pres. Van Horne, of the C. P. R., who are shortly to pass through the city.—Carried.

Cameron—Coldwell. That chairman of Board of Works be instructed to buy and window blinds may be required for City Hall.—Carried.

Cameron—Merritt. That chairman of Board of Works be instructed to have an 8 feet sidewalk placed on Rosser Ave., from corner 11th street west, 12 feet, south side.—Carried.

Trotter—Keddy. That the motion of last council meeting accepting tender from Western Lumber Co. for lumber for city purposes, be rescinded, and that the offer from Mr. J. A. Christie as \$16.00 per thousand be accepted as heretofore.—Lost.

Coldwell—Cameron. That report of Court of Revision be received and adopted, reporting reduction on stock \$21,180, on land \$6,775; increase on land \$100, total reduction \$27,855.00, and that the report be properly signed.—Carried.

A deputation of the butchers of the city was then heard, Mr. Russell acting as spokesman.

It was agreed that the chairman of the four committees and the Mayor form a committee to consider the whole licensing question of the city.

WATERWORKS AND SEWERS.

Recommended payment of the following:

J. H. McKnight, progressive estimate \$823.50.

H. S. Dickson (to be charged to water-works, charged to Cylpho) \$150.00.

Ewart Fisher & Coleman File.—Referred to Engineer of Waterworks.

H. Ferris, re connections.—Referred to H. S. Dickson.

F. T. Cope, re sewer connection.—Carried.

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LOVE AND LUGGAGE.

spouses, sir, American beauties: they don't exist, save upon paper or in photographs. I hate American women; they're so unwomanly."

And then Captain Lovelace blew out a great cloud of smoke, and seemed to shiver inwardly.

"She was our lady-killer; he looked up to him as having had tremendous successes. We all thought we have thought of killing him to know that would have been far too dangerous to be peace of mind of any of us to be married. And as our daughters, Lovelace wasn't a very good but here, in the silly old days, he was."

Lovelace was rather surprised at his speech, and chuckling.

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"'Waal, my gal,' said Van Spoo,

"are you through with them boxes?"

"'They're all packed, Dan'l. I've just filled the last one,' and Mrs. Van Spoo's voice seemed to be choked by a kind of sob.

"Then they can be started off at once, pappy," said Mr. Van Spoo.

"I heard no more; I believe I fainted.

"When I came to myself, I was brought to by a tremendous consciousness; I heard the noise of voices and the hum of voices. We were

in the street, and I did not utter a sound for Cynthia's sake. We were soon in rapid motion over the asphalt. The position was a terrible one. I couldn't turn, but I could breathe. I would go through with my terrible adventure for Cynthia's sake. What if I were to die? I suffered.

"'Dreadful thought! But secret! Cynthia's secret, the secret of my life would be safe. She would

resent me at the first opportunity. She

evidently had some plan—trust in

my ingenuity for that—but she had

not had time to communicate it. But

my meditations were interrupted, and

my living tomb was suddenly, violently flung upon my hat; my skull must have been fractured; as

it was, I felt no pain; every bone in my

body was dislocated, but I uttered

no sound—no cry escaped me, for I

felt that, perhaps, the eyes of Cynthia

were upon the trunk, and a groan

might betray us.

"We, the trunk and I—were banged

about horribly for the next five minutes, and somebody kicked us,

a shout, "Grande vitesse, Char-

me Cross, enreg, vite," and then my

luggage recommended. But I

it for Cynthia's sake.

"I saw it all; she was eloquent to

England with me, and for a moment

I pitied poor old American

Van Spoo.

"I was placed in the van, and then he violently drove off in the van. Now, Captain," he cried, "I mean Mrs. Van Spoo, faithfully, you've lost the

show—Cynthia round. My

hands are full; I'm up to my eyes in work. You show Cynthia round; you wear her out; you're the very best for her. We've got ten days here, you see, and Cynthia has to go to the shows, "said Mrs. Van Spoo, saving the

"I'm here for my safety.

"Well, no," replied the husband;

"there ain't no harm, is there?" he asked, and he seemed to grin fatuously.

"I accepted the position at once, for

I confess to you, Captain, we were congenial spirits. She admired Long-

man, and I did; I read Shakespeare,

she did; and she was a dear de-

lighted Bredon china shepherdess

sort of a little woman. But you've

seen her, and so I needn't talk her

complexion, her figure, her wealth of

golden hair, and her eyes—ah, those

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ably pretty woman, and generally ad-

mired.

"She's a dead Sea apple, Pumper,

that's what Cynthia—mean Mrs. Van

Spoo," he cried; "to me, at least,"

he added, with a deep sigh.

"I personally conducted Mrs. Van

during her ten days in this beautiful

paradise. Cook's tourist were nothing to her. She did everything. We

visited all the churches and went to

the top of all the steeples. We de-

scended into the Catacombs; we went to

the Louvre, the Luxembourg, and the

Louvre, the Luxembourg, and the

Louvre. We rushed to Versailles and

dined at a different restaurant and

sat in a different theatre and patronized a different

every day. We drove in the Bobs, and

went to the races, the Edel Theatre and the cafeconcerts. It

nearly killed me, Pumper. I explained,

I translated the short intervals I

had between my visits, Van Spoo

"Now, Captain Love, she the minx,"

"Captain Love," she would say, if

"you really can't. It is play me it

very low upon Dan'l to try to me

it isn't quite fair on poor little

me Captain a Love; and then Lovelace

had him good night.

He's married now, poor fellow, so I

tell the story.—Tis Bats.

she held open the lid on an immense Saratoga trunk, one of those huge coffers without which no American lady ever travels.

"For her sake, for the sake of this Transatlantic Imogen, I, a modern Iachino, stepped into the great trunk. It wasn't fear of the man Van Spoo; Pumper; it was love—love for the treacherous little fair-haired viper, his wife.

The lid closed upon me, and I heard the ominous click of the spring lock.

"'Come in, Dan'l,' cried Cynthia Van Spoo, and before I heard the fellow's voice I smelled the odour of the rank cigars that he invariably smoked.

"'Waal, my gal,' said Van Spoo, "are you through with them boxes?"

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"'Coughs and Colds.'

"'Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Croup, Catarrh, Cold, Chills and Frights.'

"'Lung Diseases—Coughs which last other remedies yield promptly to this peasant pine syrup.'

"'Save yourself!' cried Cynthia, as

she held open the lid on an immense Saratoga trunk, one of those huge coffers without which no American lady ever travels.

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CANADIAN.

Montreal is about to float a new 4 per cent. loan for \$1,000,000 to cover the cost of city improvements.

The members of the newly formed bicycle club intend taking a run to the Portage as soon as the roads are in shape.

At Sault Ste. Marie, the first deposit of tin antimony was located. The present value of antimony is put down as \$240 a ton.

The Dominion Government has re-engaged Prof. Robertson, the diary commissioner for a term of three years, at a salary of \$6,000 a year, - an increase of \$2,000 on his former salary.

Montreal, May 9.—The first mail matter from Great Britain for Japan this season to go by the Canadian route, arrived by the Labrador on Sunday at Quebec, and will go by the C.P.R. steamer, leaving Vancouver, May 15th.

Saint John, N.B., May 5.—H. R. McCallum to-day purchased from the New Brunswick Government the famous stallion Harry Wilkes. The price paid is not yet stated. The government gave \$5,000 for this stallion several years ago and about four years refused three times that amount.

British emigration to the Northwest increased during the first three months of this year, about 10 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The percentage of increase for 1892 compared with 1892, was 20 per cent. All the vessels leaving British ports for Canada have had full passenger lists, but a large proportion were destined for the United States and particularly for the Western States. They came this route, believing that the Canadian quarantine regulations would be less rigid than those enforced at New York.

The first shipment of Canadian cattle arrived at Liverpool this morning. The commissioners appointed by the British Board of Agriculture are keeping the animals distinct and apart from all others until they are slaughtered. Wm. Hunting, a member of the council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, has been appointed an inspector under the contagious diseases animals act, by the Canadian Government and was in attendance and carefully noted the inspection of several cases which were thought worthy of surveillance. The report upon these cattle is expected to be satisfactory in every respect and there is little doubt but that the embargo will be removed after it is made public.

PROVINCIAL and TERRITORIAL.

The Elkhorn curling rink collapsed the other day; fortunately no one was injured.

The claimants, who were taken from the eastbound train to the hospital at Winnipeg last week, died shortly after being admitted.

Neepawa has subscribed \$1,200 to organize a turn club for the town. Work has already commenced for the making of tracks.

Most of the merchants of Moose Jaw have agreed to close their establishments on and after May 24th, at 6 p.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, until further notice.

A meeting of the Early Closing Association, held at last Monday at Winnipeg, was decided to close all stores at 6:30 p.m. on and after the 15th inst. Most of the principal merchants have agreed to this and it is believed that all the rest will agree before many days, thus making it a unanimous movement.

Messrs. Ironside & Gordon, of Manitoba, shipped 100 carloads of cattle, eleven from Pilot Mound, five cars from Manitou, one car from Cartwright and 10 from Morden. There were a lot of live animals throughout. One steer, being three years, fed by M. E. Baldwin, weighing 1,725.

The fight between the old and new factors of the Great Northwest Central railway still continues in Ogosode hall with varying success. The motion made by T. D. Delp for a commission to examine business in England was granted, plainly to get \$400 as security for costs, the other factor, committee J. A. Cold, for intent of suit, in causing a letter to be published in the newspapers commenting on matters before the courts, was denied. Cold is to pay costs of the action.

One of the finest lots of cattle ever shipped from this province for export to the Old Country left there Thursday night by the C. P. R. for Montreal, whence they will be shipped to Liverpool. The consignment comprised nineteen carloads, and the consumers were Messrs. Ironside. The cattle were shipped from points along the M. & W. railway. Some of them were extremely fine examples of what Manitoba can do in the stock raising line.

The second train load of cattle for the Old Country by Gordon & Ironside.

Winnipeg, the only German paper, shipped 100 carloads with this week's number, its first issue, May 17, 1888, four full columns pages, at 10 cents an eight page weekly, six pages a page. It presents a very good appearance, and is filled from week with news calculated to interest German readers who are living in this country and others in Germany, Austria and Russia, in particular. Der Nordwesten is a valuable circulation.

Winnipeg, the colony of Russian Jews, Hirsch's settlement near Portage, yesterday morning was the scene of Sheriff Murphy and his men in a raid a few days in a row, and an assault on a store, the Bakers. They were guaranteed to appear, while getting into the store, and not consider themselves safe.

Members of the scheme, being a few provisions, a few pieces to help themselves, made to the effect that the Board of Trade failed to strongly last year when called to locate them near

THE BONANZA FARMER.

The subject of this heading, J. W. Sandison, is now "the talk of the town." It was known to many of the observing ones for years past Sandison's methods of farming could not be made a success - in short that "big farming" cannot be made a success in this country any more than elsewhere. The farmer of Manitoba must do a portion of the work himself - he cannot succeed by wearing "red leggings," diamonds, kilts or any others of the garbs of farmer Sandison. However, Sandison is a man who never lacked nerve and gall, and these so carried him through that many others believed he would eventually pull through with a purse.

Last fall, however, he left suddenly for the old country, and the bulk of the population thought this was the last of him, as he did several shady things before going, such as double clacted mortgaging etc., so the story goes. Many and varied are the reports of his transactions over there. Some say he was hunting up immigrants while there, to be manipulated to best advantage, on their arrival here. Others say he was an extant in public immigration work, but the lastest stories appear to furnish the key to the whole business.

On arrival here a few weeks ago, he came face to face with creditors, whose claims aggregated some \$50,000, about \$30,000 of which is to a bank very well stocked with chattel mortgages - the remainder to sundry persons, much of it to employees.

At the meeting of creditors he appeared, however, to have lots of cash to put in his large crop, most of the ground being ready, and the creditors all said: "Give the boy a chance." A few days ago a mule was heard among the leaves, and Sandison has been scarce around here ever since. A Scotland yard detective appeared on the scene, and it looks out that, while in the old country, Sandison well stocked with copies of chattel mortgages, other securities, letters of credit, recommendations, etc., many of which were doubtless bogus, bought right and left on credit as high as \$35,000 worth of diamonds at one shop. The diamonds and some other valuables he subsequently pawned or raised probably from \$20,000 to \$30,000 in ready cash. This money he disbursed at the meeting of the creditors and employed as a passport to the leniency of home creditors. Nearly all his effects here are now in a state of bombardment, and Sandison is hunting for a climate fit for a white man to live in - the detective hunting for the same climate also.

As nearly as we can get at it he owes the banks about \$30,000, who are pretty well secured by chattel mortgages; he owes sundry local people, including employees, \$15,000 and from \$30,000 to \$75,000 to outside people, including English and Scotch houses.

It is said that like all enterprising men while in the old country he was well furnished with wives, and in his late flight he has forgotten to take No. 1 with him.

Tonnage of Shipping.

The following is the tonnage of shipping at the Pacific ports:—

Port.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Vancouver	7	10,043.
Victoria	3	3,654.
Esmont	1	1,069.
Naanaimo	13	19,420.
Cowichan	1	2,588.
Total	25	36,781.

MARKETS.

The prices paid in the city to farmers at present are as follows:

Wheat No. 1	per bushel	50c to 52c.
Oats	per bushel	29c.
Barley	per bushel	25c to 30c.
Beans, none in the city.		
Poultry, scarce	per dozen	10c to 12c.
Birds, per lb.		20c.
Potatoes, per bushel		35c.
Ceet, per lb. live weight		3c to 3½c.
Pork, per lb.		4½c to 5c.
Mutton, per lb.		5c to 5½c.
Hay per ton		11c to 12c.
Hay (bulk)		8c to \$10.

The New Westminster Board of Works proposes to spend \$17,570 of the City's revenue this year in street repairs, new sidewalk and crossings, box drains, salaries, etc.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Deed of Mortgag, there will be offered for sale by public auction by W. H. Hooper, Auctioneer, on MONDAY, the 15th day of JUNE, A. D. 1893, at one o'clock p.m. at his Auction Rooms, in the City of Brandon, the following property:

A quantity of cigars valued at \$120.00.
A " " pipes valued at \$25.00.
A " " cigarette boxes and at \$25.00.
A " " tobacco valued at \$17.50.
Sundry articles valued at \$24.75.
Shop fixtures, Harbor chairs, Safe, etc. \$30.00.

The above articles will be sold at a rate in the dollar or far a lump sum, as the Vendors deem advisable. The shop fixtures, Harbor chairs, safe, etc., may be sold separately.

For further particulars and terms apply to G. R. Caldwell, Vendors Solicitor.

L. J. CLEMENT,
Belfill.

\$288.51.

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BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, May 18, 1893

May day, which has become within recent years to be generally recognized all over Europe as a universal holiday, in connection with labor organizations, was this year celebrated in various European capitals by imposing demonstrations of working men, who congregated together at the appointed places of rendezvous for that purpose. It is gratifying to be able to place on record, that no serious conflicts occurred between the constituted authorities and those engaged in Labor day festivities. The day passed off in various places without any special or unusual interest manifesting itself, while at other places the only incident that disturbed the customary round of every day life was the singing of labor songs and some revolutionary hymns, such as the "Marsellaise." Paris appears to be the only city in which there was any necessity to assist the police by calling out of the militia, which was brought about no doubt by the violent speeches of the extreme socialists by which they incited the workmen to a feverish point of excitement, which caused them to let their evil genius find vent in riotous conduct. No lives, however, were lost, and beyond some severe bruises and broken limbs, no other fatalities happened and after the arrest of a few of the extremists the militia dispersed the crowds and quiet was restored. The chief topics for discussion were universal suffrage, and the adoption of an eight hour law. Whether it would be to the welfare of the world at large that these propositions were embodied and recognized in law, it would be difficult to say with any degree of certainty. But if ever they are to become law, the most peaceful and orderly way for securing this end should be the best, and if any other course is pursued it must have the effect of estranging from the side of the toiling multitudes the sympathy of many men who are in favor of moderation in the means used, as well as in the demands made for the redress of any grievances that may exist, which would be of incalculable loss to the laboring men, in the advocacy of their cause, and whose sympathy and assistance they cannot afford to lose.

Information to hand states that Cuba is again in the throes of revolution, a general uprising having taken place throughout the eastern portion of the island. The leaders of the revolutionists are two brothers named Sartorius, who managed the movement so ably under superior generalship, that the authorities were wholly unware of the intended outbreak, until the war cry was raised, notwithstanding they were both under Spanish police surveillance for several months past, owing to their having identified themselves with the revolutionary party on a previous occasion. They are young men of good family, the elder being a retired Capt. in the Spanish army, a man of great wealth and highly respected. When they first started out from the town of Baracoa they were only accompanied by twenty followers, which number, however, was soon strongly reinforced, until the uprising has become general all over the island on their behalf, apparently, according to previous arrangements. Expeditions are also expected to flock to their standard from the United States. The situation is considered very serious by the authorities, and it will take all the available government forces to quell the rebellion. The Sartorius brothers, however, although the leaders to all appearances, are only nominally so, the real leader being Senor J. Marti, who is head of, and has organized the Cuban revolutionary societies. He has denounced no unmeasured terms the latest developments of Spanish rule in the island. From what he says it appears that the poverty which has been forced upon the people by their rulers, is destroying the life blood of the island to such an extent that even the women were forced to dishonorable resorts. This being so the Cubans are determined to establish a republic like that of the United States, and to prevent further executions upon the people which are such that the struggle could not further be delayed. Cuba is, he says, compelled to pay the expenses of the Spanish civil lists in America. Not only that but Spain is being unable to sustain her own army in Cuba, her soldiers are quartered in every farm house under an order which compels them to give employment to these soldiers in preference to their own people. In this way all the work is taken from the native males, and they are compelled to starve at home or to go abroad to earn a living while their women are left at home at the mercy of these unprincipled soldiers gathered from the slums of Spain. If the picture presented here of the treatment of the Cubans by their rulers be not overdrawn, they are likely to enlist the sympathy of many outsiders in their behalf in their struggle for freedom and national rights, even though it has to be obtained at so great a sacrifice.

Bosser thinks he would like to be a physician. When a doctor treats, he says, it is the other fellow who puts up the money.

Margaret—You mustn't point that gun at me, Gussie. You know mamma told you never to point an empty gun at any one. Carrie—But this one isn't empty; it's loaded.

Invention of Matches.

The first lucifer matches, called friction lucifers, were invented and made by Mr. John Walker, of Stockton-on-Tees, chemist. He was preparing some lighting mixture for his own use, when, by accidental friction on the hearth of a piece of wood dropped in the mixture, a light was obtained, and he named it the "gauze bed." Mr. Walker then commenced the manufacture and sale of frictric matches. Wooden splints were coated with sulphur and tipped with a mixture of sulphide of antimony, chloride of potash and gum. Each box was supplied with a piece of gauze paper folded in two. The match was rapidly drawn between the folds of the paper, it at once took fire. The matches were expensive; each box containing eight-four cost one shilling. Mr. Walker commenced selling these matches in April 1827, and their use continued until 1835, when the price was reduced, and so was the demand, and the common lucifer introduced. This process was introduced by Isaac Holden, and two or three others almost simultaneously in different places, so that it became impossible to say which of them can really claim credit for being the first. Many improvements have since been made from time to time, but no fundamental change has taken place in the manufacture. In 1810 red or amorphous phosphorus was manufactured, which led to the making of what are known as safety matches, which will only light when struck on a prepared box. In 1842 matches were invented, and these were rapidly lowered in price, as the machinery for the manufacture was more and more improved, and now instead of a shilling for a single box, a dozen boxes can be obtained for three-halfpence. Sweden exports one thousand mill on boxes of matches annually, and a single automaton can make 1,000 boxes per day, and it arranges them in a vat, where heads are put on at a surprising speed.

The Right Way of Putting It.

American Girl in London: "You are the one who sends little personal news to the American papers, aren't you?" London Correspondent: "Yes, I am. Going to appear on the stage?" American Girl: "Oh, no; I only want a little mention in the personal department. You see, I have bought a hat exactly like that worn by the Princess of Wales, and—"

"Yes, a little item to the effect that you and the Princess looked equally pretty in some sort of hat, I suppose?" "Oh, but I want something more pronounced than that, you know." "Let me see. Well, I can say that at a reception your hat was exactly like that worn by the princess, thus showing a great similarity of taste and—"

"That's what I do; it hasn't the right sort of something, now?" "Well, I will have to prompt me, then."

"Just state in a few plain words that as soon as the Princess caught sight of me she rushed off and bought a hat exactly like mine; that's all," I want."

The Pioneer Steamship in Canada.

Just a hundred years ago (in 1792) an inventer English nobleman, Mr. Edward Collier, made a ship entirely by the aid of "steam," without "masts or sails," and having spent as much as he was prepared to afford on repeated costly plans, craved some assistance from the States. Of course the department being a wet blanket, stridently opposed its own invention, and the inventor, perishing by the result of his experiment that he had hoped of success, it undertook to build a small vessel for the would-be inventor, to be navigated "by the steam engine" on the condition that it failed, "all the expense should be made good by him." Mr. Stanhope was highly lauded at the time the popular verdict being thus expressed: "If it answers, the advantage to the public, particularly in inland navigation will be immense."

In this case the recognition of a pioneer's possible "usefulness" was expected to flock to their standard from the United States. The situation is considered very serious by the authorities, and it will take all the available government forces to quell the rebellion. The Sartorius brothers, however, although the leaders to all appearances, are only nominally so, the real leader being Senor J. Marti, who is head of, and has organized the Cuban revolutionary societies. He has denounced no unmeasured terms the latest developments of Spanish rule in the island. From what he says it appears that the poverty which has been forced upon the people by their rulers, is destroying the life blood of the island to such an extent that even the women were forced to dishonorable resorts. This being so the Cubans are determined to establish a republic like that of the United States, and to prevent further executions upon the people which are such that the struggle could not further be delayed. Cuba is, he says, compelled to pay the expenses of the Spanish civil lists in America. Not only that but Spain is being unable to sustain her own army in Cuba, her soldiers are quartered in every farm house under an order which compels them to give employment to these soldiers in preference to their own people. In this way all the work is taken from the native males, and they are compelled to starve at home or to go abroad to earn a living while their women are left at home at the mercy of these unprincipled soldiers gathered from the slums of Spain. If the picture presented here of the treatment of the Cubans by their rulers be not overdrawn, they are likely to enlist the sympathy of many outsiders in their behalf in their struggle for freedom and national rights, even though it has to be obtained at so great a sacrifice.

The Baby's Profession.

The effect of red tape on the official mind seems to be experienced by all who are brought under the influence of the Circumlocution Office. A Parisian humor has picked the following particularism, however, on which was passed in an emigration office: The father of a family presents himself and asks for tickets.

"How many are you?" asks the agent.

"Three—I, my wife, and my child."

"Good; you are your profession."

"Thirty years, carpenter; my wife, twenty-four, needlewoman."

"The boy?" asks the agent.

"Seven months."

"His profession?"

The father's eyebrows formed Gothic arches on his forehead.

"His profession, on I say?" repeated the agent, angrily; "we have no time to lose."

The father reflects, and at last replies:—

Babies and Fresh Air.

An interesting experiment that proves the value of fresh air in winter, even for very young and delicate children, was tried a month or two ago in a well-known babies hospital. All the sickly babies that were suffering from chronic indigestion and lack of nutrition, and who would not improve in spite of good food, perfectly ventilated rooms, and careful bathing, were taken to the top ward of the hospital, where all the windows were open wide, wrapped as for the street, and the babies were left to themselves. They were kept in the room from two to four hours daily, and soon showed a marked improvement. Their cheeks became rosy, they gained in weight and appetite, and would often fall asleep, and remain so during the whole time they were in the air. Very delicate children had bags of hot water strapped to their backs.

It is recorded in the account of this experiment that one child took cold as a result of it.—New York Evening Post.

What Man Will Be 4,000 Years Hence.

A French statistician who has been studying the military and other records with a view of determining the height of men at different periods, has reached some wonderful results. He has not only solved some perplexing problems in regard to the past of man, but he has also enabled to circulate in future and determine the exact period when man will disappear from the earth.

The recorded facts extend over nearly three centuries.

It is found that in 1610 the average height of man in Europe was 1.75 meters, in 1750 it was 5 feet 6 inches, and in 1820 it was 5 feet 5 inches and a fraction. At the present time it is 5 feet 3.3-4 inches. It is easy to deduce from these figures a rate of regular and gradual decline in human stature, and this is the only way to predict the future. By this calculation it is determined that the stature of the first men attained the surprising average of 16 feet 9 inches.

Truly there were giants on the earth in those days. In the race of Og, Goliath, and on in the successive offspring of the giants. Coming down to later time, we find that at the beginning of our era the average height of man was nine feet, and in the time of Charlemagne it was 8 feet 8 inches. But the most astonishing result of this scientific study comes from the application of the same inexhaustible rule to man's future. The calculation shows that by the year 4,000 A. D. the stature of the average man will be reduced to 15 inches. At that epoch there will be only Lilliputians on the earth, and the conclusion of the learned statistician is irresistible: that "the end of the world will certainly arrive, for the inhabants of the earth will finally disappear."

Many persons are sensitive to the noise of railway travelling, as conducted on the present rather barbarous system prevailing in this country. Queen Victoria suffers so much from this that it is necessary to have her "Mai" (Mai) to attend to her. The "Mai" is told to keep the doors and windows thickly put up to keep out the sides and roof, to "keep the Queen's train." To suffer in this way there comes good news. Mr. M. B. Walton, well-known in New York, has invented an appliance for deadening the sound of the car wheels, and its operation on the electric railways of the city is reported as very successful. The invention, or "schoenznakn," should be also good for the nerves of those on the side of the pond.

Last year's applications for patents included no fewer than 7,400 from Englishwomen. Several of these relate to typewriters, stationery, advertising devices, and general industries.

They Needed Identification.

The neighbors are telling a good joke of a certain husband near Battersea Park, and whether true or not, we will not tell. They say he was a bad, traveling man by profession, and is off on the road many months in the year, so that he gets little chance to be in the bosom of his family. Being a loving husband, and the father of five very interesting children, it is only natural that he should have a chance to have a few visits with them.

Now, as the story goes, he happened to strike town very unexpectedly on a recent afternoon, and immediately started for home to give his family a surprise. Much to his disappointment, however, his wife and children were not at home. They were very discouraging, and are kept in pure fresh water till they are large enough to be thrown into the pond with the old fish. The sale of spawn for this purpose forms an important branch of trade in China.—Gardener's Magazine.

Statistics Concerning a Man of Duty.

According to a German authority, taking the mean of many accounts, a man of fifty years of age has slept 6,000 days. Worked 6,500 days, walk 500 days, amused himself 1,000 days, was eating 1,500 days, was sick 500 days, and in all 17,500 days of breath, 16,000 of meat, 4,600 lbs. of vegetables, eggs and fish, and drank 7,000 gallons of liquid, viz., water, tea coffee, beer, wine, etc., altogether.

Intoxicating Effects of Coffee.

The idea that tea and coffee are harmless stimulants, or ex-harpoons, as poetically but untruthfully expressed in the lines of Coleridge, "The cup that cheers but not nebrates," is probably responsible for more than any other of these drugs, which the physiologist well knows are possessed of an intoxicating agent far more potent than alcohol. Indeed, we have often ascertained, and we believe upon good grounds, that a cup of strong tea or coffee would be required to render a person thoroughly intoxicated than an equal quantity of beer or a higher degree of intoxication than an equal amount of beer; that is, a cup of strong tea or coffee would be required to render a person thoroughly intoxicated than would be required of beer.

During the next few moments she could not speak for laughing, but when she finally came round she turned to the man and said, "I am sorry, but you better not tell all that to Mr. T.—himself." calmly asked the actress; he is sitting next to you.

—"Would you not rather tell all this to Miss S.—herself?" replied the person addressed, coldly.

After the general silence which followed the critical lady turned to the actress with a quizzical smile. "T—" she said, "who has informed my judgment concerning your singing, I believe it is he who is always writing against you. He must be a most disagreeable and pedantic person."

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